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Rice, C.
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Charles Rice Ph. D

Charles Rice

BORN

OCTOBER 4, 1841

DIED

MAY 13, 1901

Printed for Private Circulation

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1904

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Charles Rice

ERMANY was the birthplace of Charles Rice, but America gave him his opportunities. The early education of this noted scientist and scholar was thorough. Possessed of unusual talent as a linguist and extraordinary ability as a student, he attracted the attention, when a boy, of several noted scholars, and his valuable services to pharmacy would probably have never been recorded if he had not early in life suddenly determined to come to America and adopt this country as his home. As in so many cases of the lives of the great men of this republic, a realization of the possibilities of a wider field of usefulness led this ardent student to leave the Fatherland; he came with an inner consciousness that he would find a scope for his abilities which would be far greater than that which he could expect in the land of his birth.

Very little is known of the early life of Charles Rice. He was born in Munich, October 4, 1841, of Austrian parents. He was educated in public and private schools and seminaries in Munich, Passau, and Vienna. It was through one of his relatives, who was an accomplished classical scholar and master of several Oriental languages, that he developed a taste for linguistic studies, in which choice he was not only encouraged by several scholars of prominence, but special instruction was given him by Dr. Gaugengigl of Passau, Professor Marcus Joseph Mueller, and Abbot Hannaburg of Munich. The re-

sources of his parents were unfortunately impaired by financial reverses, and an uncle residing in the United States urged the young man to come to America, with the view of preparing himself for a professional career. The death of his parents left him without home ties, and he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He first travelled to England, and in 1862 he sailed for the United States. The war of the Rebellion was in progress at this time, and he entered the United States navy, having received an appointment as surgeon's steward on the sloop of war "Jamestown," commanded by Captain Cicero Price, lying at Philadelphia and bound for a cruise around the world. Up to this time, there is no evidence that Charles Rice showed any predilection for pharmacy, although there is no question that he had attended chemical lectures in the seminary and schools in which he was educated. He had special aptitude for languages and the bent of his mind was clearly in the direction of the classics.

The cruise of the "Jamestown" lasted for three years, for it was in the fall of 1865 that he landed in San Francisco. As surgeon's steward on the "Jamestown" he probably received his first experience in compounding medicines. Having received an honorable discharge from the United States navy, he proceeded to New York, where he was seized with malarial fever. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, which, from this time until the day of his death, became the scene of his remarkable achievements. Recovering from the attack of fever, and during his convalesence, he asked John Frey, the apothecary of the hospital and superintendent of the Drug Department, for employment of some kind—a request thoroughly consistent with his temperament, for idleness was not to be thought of under any circumstances. Mr. Frey, doubtless bearing in mind similar requests from other patients, and having no knowledge of this one's ability, started Mr. Rice

CHARLES RICE

1866

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in bottle-washing, and this first test caused Mr. Frey to remark, it is said, "The bottles are very clean." A very short time sufficed to convince the superintendent that he had secured, in his humble assistant, a man after his own heart. Charles Rice was soon given a permanent appointment with more onerous duties. Mr. Frey's health began to fail as age grew on apace, and it was his desire to have the younger man appointed by the commissioners to succeed him, but he found an unexpected difficulty in the fact that the assistant positively declined to supplant the preceptor. The infirmities of Mr. Frey were offset by the unsparing assiduity of his helper, and the work of the General Drug Department was thus efficiently performed. Every effort was made to save Mr. Frey from hard labor and the burdens and responsibilities of the position, and the true state of affairs was known only to those who labored in the General Drug Department.

Charles Rice received the appointment of apothecary of the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief when this was first organized, and was subsequently elected to a similar position at Bellevue Hospital. During all of this time he was perfecting himself in chemistry under competent instructors, and upon the death of John Frey he was appointed chemist of the General Drug Department, and subsequently chemist of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, which office, together with that of superintendent of the General Drug Department, he continued to hold until the day of his death.

The strenuous work at Bellevue Hospital, which is one of the largest in the world, demanded physical and mental effort that would have tested the abilities of any man to the utmost, but Dr. Rice still found time to keep up his study of the Oriental languages and to do the enormous work required in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

His work began at Bellevue at five o'clock in the morning,

when, every day, rain or shine, in freezing or sweltering weather, he wended his way to the dock to test the milk delivered for the hospitals of the city. When Dr. Gouley, one of his intimate friends, protested against his continuing this work, he characteristically invited the doctor to inspect his greatcoat and other paraphernalia, to prove to the doctor that he was not careless of the state of his health; but, nevertheless, he never relinquished the milk-testing.

His work in the laboratory in filling requisitions, examining and testing supplies for all of the hospitals of New York City under the control of the Department, was one which called for marvellous executive ability, and it was, withal, a position of great responsibility. His knowledge of analytical chemistry, gained by the constant practice in his laboratory in the pursuance of his duties, especially fitted him for his work on the chemical tests of the Pharmacopœia, and it must be remembered that the greater part of this latter work was done at night, when most men would have preferred some recreation or rest.

As a philologist, Dr. Charles Rice's name was honored and revered by scholars, not only in his own country, but abroad as well. The excellent foundation of his education, which was laid in Munich and Passau, was supplemented by careful instruction from masters who were attracted by the young student's industry and extraordinary capacity in this direction. One of his older philological friends in New York has stated, in reference to Dr. Rice, "Ah, how well do I remember that modest young man as he used to visit me years ago. He would sit in my parlor and, in a most unassuming manner, talk confidently upon many subjects. Thoroughly versed in almost every cultivated language, Dr. Rice had far greater abilities than any of his friends realized. He spoke French, Spanish, and Portuguese fluently. He probably knew Italian,

and, of course, German and English; he could speak Turkish and Dutch, and had studied the Lithuanian language. He knew Arabic and Hebrew, whilst Latin and Greek were his daily food. He always carried a copy of the Iliad or Odyssey about with him in his coat pocket, to read in the cars. The Odyssey was his favorite." The Oriental languages, and particularly Sanskrit, became in his later years a study in which he delighted.

Another philological friend was attracted to him because he was one of the few men in the world who could read Sanskrit. On one occasion, having to review a Latin text-book, he stated that Latin was a language in which he had been severely drilled; that he was educated with young Jesuit priests, who were obliged to write and speak Latin as if it were their own tongue. In this Jesuit college the vernacular was not allowed in the class-room; the professors lectured in Latin, and the boys were not permitted to ask or answer questions in any other language.

This friend also stated that when Charles Rice was a lad of twelve at Passau, his enthusiastic teacher, thirsting for more knowledge, became interested in a study which must have been quite new at that time to all students except those at University centres. As the teacher caught glimpses of new fields to conquer, he could not rest contented to enjoy them alone, and as there were no congenial spirits of his own age within reach, he sought out the lads who showed promise among his pupils, and set them to work. We cannot doubt that Charles Rice proved the most promising of all, and he did not forget in after life the lesson that "there is no excellence without great labor." This German taskmaster hardly realized that it was necessary for a boy to have some time for eating and sleeping. The Sanskrit grammar in those days was "something terrific." It had not yet been systematized

and simplified by Western scholars, but when he had completed the instruction under the professor, Charles Rice knew Sanskrit, and could read it, even after years of disuse, with as much ease as most students read French or German at the end of their college courses.

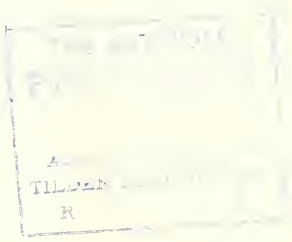
The same friend relates that a gentleman stated that Dr. Rice could read twenty languages and could converse fluently in eight others. When this remark was repeated to him, he very promptly said that the gentleman knew nothing about it. It is probable that he did know something of as many languages, but in comparison with the linguistic acquirements of certain scholars whom he probably had in mind, as Dr. Reinhold Rost of England, or Cardinal Mezzofanti of Italy, he did not consider his own attainments worthy of special note.

After his active work on the United States Pharmacopœia revision had been completed, his philological studies were almost his whole recreation, and one can well imagine the eagerness with which he turned to those silent companions, his books, after his hard physical and mental labors of the day at the Hospital.

The photographic view of Dr. Rice in his private library at Bellevue shows him in a characteristic attitude, hunting up a reference in a Sanskrit dictionary, which is resting on a rack of his own invention. His mechanical and constructive ability will be spoken of elsewhere, and it must not be supposed that while his knowledge of the classics was profound, that he was deficient in mechanical ability, nor that he did not love the so-called practical occupations of life.

Anything which would save his precious time was always attractive. Dr. Charles R. Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, has furnished this note: "I, too, knew Dr. Rice a little, and cherish his memory with respect. You are, of

DR. RICE IN HIS LIBRARY, USING HIS "RACK" FOR HOLDING DICTIONARIES



course, familiar with his rack for the great Sanskrit lexicons. The rack became quite famous. I had a heliotype made of mine, which was patterned after his, and the idea became a boon to a great number of Orientalists." It may be interesting to know that one of his friends carried the idea of the rack to England, where some enterprising seeker after "lucre" patented it, and made considerable money from its introduction. Dr. Rice took a grim sort of pleasure in telling this story, and in classing himself with the inventors who furnish the ideas for others to reap the profits.

One of Dr. Rice's prominent characteristics was his willingness to furnish information to all who applied to him for help. He had a number of younger men employed as assistants in the laboratory, whose interests he watched over with more than a paternal care, and who all, without exception, mourned his loss, and since they have been deprived of his guidance, more than ever appreciate his instruction and revere his memory. Occasionally he would give private lessons in the languages to those who showed exceptional ability, and he had one pupil who came to him from a far Western State to acquire a knowledge of Sanskrit. From this grateful pupil have been received many of the facts connected with his philological work.

It is a trite saying that it is easier to be lost in a large city than in an unbroken wilderness, but Dr. Rice had not been long at Bellevue before pharmacists discovered him, and they found opportunities for utilizing his abilities. He was elected a member of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, in March, 1865, and became a trustee in 1870, serving in this capacity up to the time of his death. There was scarcely a department of the work of the College that did not claim his attention, but as a bibliophile, the library naturally proved most attractive to him. For nearly twenty years he

acted as chairman of the Library Committee, donating personally many valuable scientific works; his thorough knowledge of books enabled him to make judicious selections for the library.

His exceptional pharmaceutical and chemical experience, his love of detail, and, above all, his sympathy with the needs of young men, fitted him especially for the work of the examination-room. He became chairman of the examining committee in 1890, and filled the position to the great satisfaction of all until the time of his death.

It must ever have been a source of regret to the College that he never became a member of the Faculty, but he always shrank from lecturing or from any position which required the prolonged use of his voice. He also served in the capacity of Curator, was a member of the Building Committee, and of several standing and many special committees, where his ripe judgment and ability to harmonize conflicting opinions made his services almost indispensable.

Dr. Rice's contributions to pharmaceutical literature were voluminous during his connection with the journal known as *New Remedies,* of which he was the associate editor from 1876 to 1892. This journal and the *Pharmaceutical Record* were afterwards merged into the *American Druggist.*

Charles Rice became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1870, was made first vice-president in 1883, and although taking a deep interest in the affairs of the Association, he rarely took part in the debates, and was absent from many of the meetings which required long journeys, mainly because he was unable to spare the time from his pressing duties. He was chairman of the Committee on Adulterations in 1872 and 1873, and contributed most valuable reports on this subject, and in 1877 he was appointed chairman of a committee of fifteen to report upon a plan and scope for re-

vising the United States Pharmacopœia. The elaborate plan which he formulated afterwards became the basis for the Pharmacopœia of 1880. In 1885 he was elected chairman of a committee on unofficial formulas, and the New York and Brooklyn Formulary was subsequently converted, through his efforts, into a new work known as the National Formulary, which is still issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association; it is largely used throughout the United States and has been of great service to the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

But the work by which the name of Charles Rice will be most extensively known throughout the world was the revising of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. This book, so well known as the standard authority for physicians and pharmacists of the United States, was first published in 1820. Decennial revisions have appeared since this time, but the first revision in which Dr. Charles Rice acted as Chairman of the Committee, was that of 1880. The decade between the years 1870 and 1880 was memorable, on account of the great accession of many new remedies. Dr. Rice was impressed with the necessity for greatly enlarging the scope of the Pharmacopœia, and, aided and encouraged by Dr. E. R. Squibb and other friends, he consented to devote his time to the revision, and his election to the chairmanship was clearly indicated before the assembling of the Convention which met in Washington in May, 1880. He threw himself enthusiastically into the work and developed great ability in organizing power, for the Convention of 1880 had enlarged the Committee to twenty-five, and in order to represent all parts of the country, the selection of members was not confined to those living on the Atlantic seaboard. This gave a national character to the committee, but vastly increased the labor, for the reason that the greater part of the work had to be performed through

correspondence. Frequent meetings of the large Committee were impossible because of the great expense and loss of time in travelling; it was rare to have more than one meeting a year, and this one was always held at the time of the annual assembling of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which body a majority of the Committee were active members.

Dr. Rice realized at once that the success of the undertaking would largely depend upon his knowledge of the abilities of the members of the Committee. He appointed sub-committees, selecting the chairmen and members whom he thought best fitted for the class of work required. The sub-committees, acting under his general direction, attacked the subjects in detail, and embodied the results of their labors in reports, which usually, after some modifications, were finally adopted by the General Committee. Communication between the members of the General Committee was secured through the use of hektographed circulars, consecutively numbered and paged, and the reports thus circulated were commented on by members; after due discussion, the chairman called for a vote, and the members duly signified their approval or rejection of the various propositions.

It can readily be seen that this method of revision involved an immense amount of detail, and the remarkable executive abilities of Dr. Rice, which up to this time had not been prominently in evidence, soon became apparent; but discussions can be indefinitely prolonged and obstinate members may easily defeat the will of the majority, and it was only through the spirit of conciliation and, when necessary, firmness, with which the Chairman guided the General Committee that the final results which won the admiration of all were reached.

When the Decennial Convention for revising the United

States Pharmacopœia assembled in May, 1890, the work of the Chairman of the Committee of Revision was so thoroughly approved that he was unanimously re-elected to the position; although his health was greatly impaired, when the next Convention met in May, 1900, he was again unanimously re-elected. He hesitated, however, about accepting the position on account of his physical condition and the greatly increased burden of his enlarged duties at Bellevue, but the solicitation of his friends, the promise of assistance, and the separation of the business interests of the work (the latter, under the reorganization plan in 1900, being transferred to a Board of Trustees) caused him to finally accept for the third time the onerous duties of the Chairmanship.

The last twenty-five years of the life of Dr. Rice were largely influenced by his intimate and faithful friend, Dr. Edward R. Squibb. To this master mind in pharmacy he owed his introduction into pharmacopœial interests. In the U. S. P. Convention of 1880, Dr. Squibb urged Dr. Rice's appointment to the chairmanship of the Revision Committee, and again when the chair of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was vacated by Dr. Squibb, he advocated the election of Dr. Rice, and it must always be a source of regret that this plan was not carried out, for thousands might by this time have profited by his teaching, instead of its being confined to the comparatively few young men who enjoyed his company and his instruction in the laboratory at Bellevue Hospital. But, as said before, he always shrank from speaking in public, and like so many men of his modest, retiring type, he could never be influenced, even by his dearest friends, when he had once made a decision as to his proper course. He always had a clear conception of the direction of his individual duty, and while he had a deep appreciation of the motives of his

loving friends, he was much more difficult to move than men who were more assertive.

A noted characteristic of Dr. Rice was his passion for details. Many a friend in writing to him for information, which could have been answered by ten lines of correspondence, would be rewarded by receiving a long letter, written in his beautiful handwriting, in which the subject was treated exhaustively. Good measure, pressed down and running over, was his idea when it came to serving a friend, and it was this spirit of helpfulness at the expense of his own time and labor which nearly cost him his life in 1872. The late Professor McCreery was greatly interested in apomorphine when it was first exploited. Finding that he was unable to procure it, for it was not to be had in the local market, Dr. Rice offered to make this alkaloid for him. As is well known, the process required the heating of the ingredients in a sealed glass tube immersed in a hot oil-bath. While carefully watching the operation, the tube suddenly exploded, and a shower of hot oil descended upon Dr. Rice's head and face. The scars from this accident were easily visible during his life. While suffering from this unfortunate experience, he devised a remedy for relieving the pain resulting from a severe burn, which was remarkably effective. It consisted of gelatin and glycerin, with a small percentage of carbolic acid, and acted also as a protection to the burned part during the process of healing. The detailed formula will be found in the *American Druggist,* 1901, page 284.

In devising apparatus his analytical laboratory was filled with original proofs of his skill, and he frequently sent to his friends pycnometers, lysometers, apparatus for determining physical constants, etc., etc. He was always interested in any improvement which would add to the accuracy of an assay process or facilitate a volumetric estimation, and, if

LABORATORY AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

DR. RICE'S ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SHOWING HIS DESK AND VACANT CHAIR ON THE PLATFORM IN THE BACKGROUND

he could secure a saving in time and labor without sacrificing accuracy and thoroughness, he would quickly adopt it.

He was very glad to give freely the results of his labors to any who were interested. He never thought of patenting apparatus or processes. In the working laboratory attached to the Hospital were many evidences of his skill and proofs that his mind was just as capable of grappling with the practical details of the laboratory as it was of delving deeply into some mooted question in Oriental literature.

Having once found his niche in this world, his whole powers were concentrated upon devoting his energies, with all of his mental and physical abilities, to the work in hand. Self-sufficiency did not mar his work. With a magnificent library at his command, and constantly receiving chemical and pharmaceutical journals published in nearly every language, his habit was to first ascertain what others had done upon the subject that he was investigating, and then, if possible, to improve upon it; or, failing to obtain satisfactory results from the consultation of the books or journals, he would set his mind to the task of originating a method whereby complete success would be achieved.

It must ever be a source of great regret to pharmacists throughout the world that Dr. Rice, who was so ably equipped, never wrote a comprehensive book, embodying his ripened experience, to enrich pharmaceutical literature, and thus give to thousands who would come after him a record of his thirty-five years of work. He was often asked to do this, and it is possible that he may have had in contemplation the publication of such a book at some future time.

He was very ready to advise authors, and, indeed, has contributed chapters in text-books and rewritten many paragraphs for authors of Latin text-books, and like so many services that he contributed to the betterment of the profession

in which he was interested, he preferred the part of doing the work that he found at his hand, quietly, unostentatiously, and was satisfied with this, without demanding personal credit or pay; it can easily be seen that Charles Rice was one of Nature's noblemen, and he looked for his reward to a Higher Power.

Between Dr. Rice and the Rev. Henry St. George Young, who was for fourteen years in charge of the Episcopal Chapel at Bellevue, a strong friendship existed. Dr. Rice had frequently given Mr. Young money to help poor people, and Mr. Young said, in speaking of him, that he was very strict as a disciplinarian, but everybody in his office loved him. He never married, but he had a most affectionate disposition, and had treated several young men almost as if they were his own sons. Two faithful pupils of his, Dennis Gerrity and Clarence Fountain, were especially favored, and he made Mr. Fountain the sole heir to his estate.

In a large hospital like Bellevue many unfortunates were found, and not a few who had been inebriates turned to Dr. Rice after being discharged as patients, to find a friend who never failed them. In the case of one young Englishman, it may be truly said that the Doctor's affection and influence kept him alive. The poor fellow survived his benefactor but a week, for he had actually lost his main stay, and was found dead from an overdose of chloral.

Old men were attracted to Dr. Rice. There was faithful old John Boram, who had once been a nurse, having charge of Wards 4 and 5 at the Hospital. John afterwards was employed in Dr. Rice's department, and took much interest in the process of bleaching sponges. He also acted as messenger and factotum in the laboratory. The devotion of this faithful servitor was enduring. He watched his master with almost canine affection, and Dr. Gouley states that twenty years

ago old John Boram came to him in great distress, fearing that Dr. Rice was suffering from a cancer. Dr. Gouley at once insisted upon making an examination of his friend's condition, and found, not a cancer, but a fistula. An operation soon brought relief.

This account of his life would be incomplete without some allusion to his religious views. The Rev. Henry St. George Young has kindly furnished the following information:

As a young man Dr. Rice was educated at a Jesuit College in Paris. While there, he was very strictly catechised and nurtured in the Jesuit faith. After a while he and other students, through the reading of the works of Rousseau and Voltaire, became affected with scepticism, so that after leaving the institution he paid no further attention to religion as taught by his instructors. In later years, however, from his extensive study and the trend of events as found in history, he so clearly saw, and was so entirely assured of a Providence moving in the affairs of men, that he believed in Jesus Christ, and wished to die acknowledging his assurance of His divinity, but he disliked theological discussion, and felt that he could not accept the extreme views of any church.

In May, 1900, Dr. Rice was suffering to such an extent that he was unable to be present at the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, which met in Washington at that time. The manual labor of writing out the first hektograph from which the circulars to the General Committee of Revision were made, had been assigned by him to some of his assistants, and this was somewhat of a relief from physical work, but the responsibility and management could not be delegated to any one. It soon became apparent to his friends that he had been for many years drawing upon his vital force to such an extent that the end could not be far off, but he could not be induced to leave his work even for a day. His friends

besought him to take an interval of rest for recuperation; but alas! when his sufferings had reached a point when he became convinced that such a course was necessary, his vitality was so reduced that he was physically unfit to leave his home. He would never refuse to listen to these appeals courteously and attentively, and one left him with the feeling that at last he had heeded, and would certainly take more care of himself and go on a vacation, but in a few days there would come a warm, kind note, giving some excuse for persisting in his work, with an argument which, while not convincing to his friend, left nothing more to be said.

It was simply impossible for any one to be angry with such a man. Work was not work to him; pleasure, as most men knew it, was not pleasure to him; even rest was not rest. Work was pleasure, and change of work was rest, and when he could not sleep he rose from his bed and took pleasure again in work.

It was not until several severe attacks of la grippe had sapped his vitality that any appreciable diminution in his labors could be noticed. During his last illness he insisted upon working while sitting in his chair in his library, and removing from one of the shelves five or six large books, and placing a small pillow in the space, thus getting as comfortable a position as possible for his head, he would continue to dictate letters and direct the work of his office; finally compelled to remain in bed, at last he himself realized that he could live but a few days. The best medical attention was secured for him; his physician, Dr. Gouley, diagnosed his case, and decided that he was suffering from an aneurism of the aorta, and this was complicated with chronic nephritis.

In the last few weeks of his life his attempts to fight against the inevitable were pathetic, and when he realized his

condition, he sent word to his friend, the Rev. Mr. Young, and desired that he should administer to him the sacrament of the Holy Communion. Since he had been brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, Mr. Young thought that he might like to consult the Roman Catholic priest at the Hospital and take the sacrament from his hands, but Dr. Rice preferred that Mr. Young should administer this service the next day; when that time came, he had recovered sufficiently to leave his bed and attend to some of his duties. When the clergyman was again called, Dr. Rice was unconscious, in which state he continued until the day of his death, May 13, 1901.

The funeral services were held in the chapel at the Hospital, but a few feet away from the scene of his labors, and the little room was crowded with his friends and those who had been drawn by one impulse to pay the last act of respect to his memory. The services were of the simplest character, the feeling throughout being to honor the man whom all had loved, in a way which would have met with his approval. After the impressive service of the Episcopal Church, a few of his closest friends spoke in turn of their love and appreciation, and the simple ceremonies were over. He was buried May 15, 1901, in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, and thus this faithful servant of his fellows entered into rest.

"Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form,
Yet the strong man must go:
For the journey is done and the summit attained,
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.

"I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forbore,
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness, and cold.
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end.
And, the elements' rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light—"

—*Browning.*

J. P. R.

DEGREES, TITLES, AND MEMBERSHIPS OF DR. CHARLES RICE

DEGREES

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), University of the City of New York.

Master in Pharmacy (Ph.M.), Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIPS

German Oriental Society of Leipzig and Halle.
American Oriental Society.
New York Academy of Science.
New York Botanical Garden.
American Chemical Society.
American Pharmaceutical Association.
New York State Pharmaceutical Association.
College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

New York Academy of Medicine.
British Pharmaceutical Conference.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.
Maryland College of Pharmacy.
German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York.
Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.
Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.
Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.
Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.
New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.
New York Mycological Club.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIPS

Société de Pharmacie d'Anvers.
Colegio de Pharmaceuticos di Barcelona.
Sociedad de Historia Natural de Mexico.
Pharmaceutical Society of Athens, Greece.
Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

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COMPILED BY CASWELL A. MAYO

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1900. Revision of the Pharmacopœia. Amer. Drug., vol. xxxvi. p. 261.

Recollections of Dr. E. R. Squibb. Amer. Drug., vol. xxxvii, p. 287.

DR. RICE'S WORK ON THE INDEX CATALOGUE

"In the publishing of the early volumes of the Index Catalogue, Dr. Charles Rice kindly offered to read the proof-sheets of the work as far as they related to pharmacy. His services were gladly accepted, and later extended to the reading of classical and Oriental languages, with which he was also familiar. From that time up to the time of his death he continued the work, rendering almost invaluable assistance from his thorough knowledge of the branches named.

"There was no special correspondence, and we have retained no letters from Dr. Rice, as they were only brief notes from time to time, and of not sufficient importance to preserve.

"WALTER D. MCCAW,

"Major, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Librarian S. G. O."

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. CHARLES RICE

From the many personal tributes to the memory of Dr. Rice a few extracts will be appropriate. They represent, however, but a mere tithe. The sense of loss felt by those nearest and dearest to him in his daily life can never be measured.

"It was in the late seventies, when Dr. Rice was an editor of *New Remedies,* published by William Wood & Co., that I gained his personal acquaintance. The description of chemical apparatus which he gathered and condensed from the European journals every month with wonderful discrimination had been of much advantage to me, and I became still more indebted to him through correspondence, by reason of his command of technical literatures and his correct judgment of appliances. He put a good many things to trial himself, he read his own results with fine discretion, and he used his experience in fair criticism upon proposed improvements.

"It was in the pharmacopœial revision of 1880, however, that I became most closely related to Dr. Rice, and acquired for him the most profound respect. The new departure of that revision, in systematic uniformity of description, in multiplication of marks and tests of identity, purity, and strength, in the introduction of volumetric estimation, and in tabulated information of various kinds, made a great draft upon the editorial chairman of a representative body. In the sub-committee of descriptive chemistry it fell to my lot to come near to the difficulties of his position and his task. To begin with, he did a great deal of work himself. Then he laid out plans of work promotive of evenness of labor on the part of others. And he never failed to call for criticisms upon everything, the most competent criticism he could get in the committee or out of it.

"Whether too much was undertaken in the revision of 1880 or not it would be rash to decide, but at all events its publication gave the United States Pharmacopœia a certain leadership in the world that it has since retained. The service of Charles Rice has been a national service, remarkable, indeed, in its personal adaptation,—let me say Providential in its provision for the applications of science to the good of man."

PROF. A. B. PRESCOTT.

"My correspondence with the late Dr. Charles Rice has been limited to perhaps twenty letters between us during the past twenty years. But those from him have sufficed to reveal to me a clear-headed *homme d'affaires*, of marvellously ordered mind, great powers of organization, and unbounded enthusiasm for everything that related to pharmacopœias and the progress of pharmacy. The pharmaceutical brotherhood could ill afford to lose him."

PROF. JOHN ATTFIELD, ENGLAND.

"As chairman of the United States Pharmacopœia Revision Committee he was singularly fitted for the responsible and irksome duties connected with the position. Charles Rice knew men, and he knew how to manage men. It was impossible for him to be arrogant or dictatorial, and yet he was never weak. An experience of twenty years, with constant association with him, gave the writer unusual opportunities of character-study. Every one yielded to his wishes because of an unbounded trust in his judgment, honor, and integrity. He never had to use sledge-hammer methods, for so great was his skill and insight that they were never necessary; the hand was always gloved, and it was thus that those who differed with him radically in the beginning, and yielded owing to his persuasive methods, would eventually thank him in their hearts, when his judgment was vindicated, for saving them from mortification and loss of respect. His rule of life was the Golden Rule, and consideration for the feelings of his fellowmen was one of his strongest attributes. To those who knew him intimately he was a lovely character, entertaining, instructive, and never dull nor prosy; not by any means devoid of a sense of humor, he seemed to enjoy exquisitely the rare bits which came to him, and would often regale his friends when he had time for relaxation."

PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

"My acquaintance with Dr. Rice dates from the year 1883; after 1889 it was close and continuous up to the time of his death.

"During this early period I saw him only at long intervals, and the personal element in our acquaintance was very slight. Yet, even with such slight personal relations, his strength of character was impressive. Our introduction was chiefly through the influence of a friend, whose attitude

towards ethical subjects was usually rather sneering and cynical, and I could not fail to note the profound change in his demeanor when he came into the presence of Dr. Rice. His tribute of respect—almost of reverence—was paid instantly, unconsciously, and irresistibly.

"The intimacy which developed between us after professional relations brought us together revealed him in the new light of the faithful, fearless, and incorruptible servant, the delicate and considerate critic, the patiently and nobly enduring man under open attack, or under the more effective methods of sinister and jealousy-bred malice. These are the fine flowers which Dr. Rice planted in the living garlands by which he will be forever crowned in the recollections of his friends. We think of his material life-work, great as it is, only when our own work calls upon us to consult it. It fills us with just pride for our circle, our profession, and our country; but always do we slip away from those considerations to look again upon the beloved and ennobling picture of the man which we carry with us.

"Often we have been asked why a man of such distinguished and peculiar ability continued in a position rewarded by the merest pittance in a material way and, for the most part, by an unwilling, meagre, and grudging meed of moral recognition, when opportunities of fit reward, pleasant surroundings, and a home were more than once urged upon him. Once I asked the question of him, and the answer forever sealed my lips on that subject. A feeling of responsibility for the interests of others, forced by the finest sense of honor upon his conscience, was the simple but controlling influence. Many have asked why so learned a scholar, so able a laboratory worker, and so ready a writer never produced any great individual work. Again we must reply, because generosity and self-abnegation stood in the way.

Few contemporary authors or writers in his line of work but consulted him freely, and freely they received his advice and aid. He leaped at every opportunity to render assistance; and if his part were to be recorded wherever it exists in published works, the word "Rice" would be one of the most conspicuous in the American literature of his time, in Pharmacy and Chemistry, even in such subjects as Botany, Physics, and Materia Medica, and in more than one department of literature proper. And so this blank in his scientific fame serves only to display more clearly the strength of his personal character. Science loses, but humanity gains. No ponderous or precious volume of his sole authorship enriches our shelves, but human hearts are kinder, human courage greater, human faithfulness stronger, mankind better as a compensation for this loss. The human elements which he perfected in himself are fostered in us, and the responsibilities which he recognized now become our legacy, to be bequeathed by us to others, in an ever-widening circle to the end of time."

PROF. H. H. RUSBY.

"Dr. Rice was a man possessed of most remarkable mental gifts, a highly learned scholar, whose well-stored mind was ever at the disposal of those seeking information, an extremely modest and courteous gentleman, and, above all, a true friend. His invaluable labors as chairman of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia during the past twenty-one years are a matter of record, and to his ability and wise counsel is no doubt due the eminent position accorded to the United States Pharmacopœia at the present day. It does seem a great pity that Providence could not grant him a few more years of health and activity, in order that the labors of the present Committee of Revision might, under his able guidance, again be brought to a satisfactory ending. Dr.

Rice's death leaves a void which will long be keenly felt, for rarely can a man be found who combined to such an eminent degree the qualities of a true scientist, an able executive, and a beloved leader. His place will be filled, but not by the same kind of a man, for Charles Rice stood alone and above his fellow-laborers in the peculiar make-up of the mind with which nature had endowed him. Personally, I feel that I have lost a dear friend, for it was my privilege during the past twelve or thirteen years to enjoy the confidence and close association of the deceased in many matters of public and private interest.

"The memory of Dr. Charles Rice will always be deeply cherished by all who knew him, and his name will be written high upon the roll of names of those who have ennobled the profession of pharmacy."

PROF. CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

"The career which he had was an extraordinary illustration of what an amount of affection, esteem, and regard can be obtained by an individual through sterling worth. With an almost child-like freedom from self-seeking interests, he at the same time possessed a deep and well-developed mind, and as the chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia he manifested great executive ability, and performed a difficult task with surprising skill.

"Aside from any regret which we may feel at the loss of his services, we must also feel regret that we did not have an opportunity during his life to impress upon him even more fully than we did our admiration and appreciation of his labors, not only for pharmacy and medicine, but for the well-being of the public as well."

HOBART A. HARE, M.D.

"I found Dr. Rice a genial, cultivated, and most estimable friend. Living at a considerable distance, as I do, I met him much less frequently than I could wish. He has labored unselfishly and indefatigably for the good of the pharmaceutical and medical professions. He was learned, tactful, and capable. His long leadership of the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee demonstrated to its members these qualities, as well as his ability as an administrator. His sudden death is a great blow to us all."

PROF. N. S. DAVIS, M.D.

"It was my good fortune to become acquainted with Dr. Charles Rice shortly after my return from a two years' course of study in Germany, in the early nineties, and my impressions of the man after I met him in his laboratory and library at Bellevue Hospital are the same that have impressed themselves upon me more and more as I learned to know him better. They were those of a learned man, totally absorbed in his work, finding pleasure only in his laboratory and his library, continually studying, and continually absorbing knowledge in a brain that seemed capable of storing and systematically and unerringly pigeon-holing an untold amount of information. Coupled with this thirst for knowledge and experiment and this hermit-like seclusion from all that was light and trivial in this world, I found a heart that was thoroughly unselfish, a heart that longed to benefit and help others, provided they possessed a sterling character and a love of truth and a desire for the attainment of knowledge. Very prominently associated with these attributes was his desire to avoid publicity, and to have his discoveries and his knowledge become known through others.

"While I seldom saw Dr. Rice personally, not over three times in my life, still my correspondence with him was pro-

lific, and I was one of the favored recipients at regular intervals of those neatly penned letters on window-pane paper, and I never received a letter from him that did not cause me pleasure. That lovable element in man's nature that we call magnanimity, whole-souledness, was omnipresent, and its delightful effect upon the reader never failed. I thoroughly believe that the wonderful hold Dr. Rice had upon all who knew him was because they admired in his nature that mixture of modesty, magnanimity, and kind-heartedness, which, coupled with their appreciation of his great fund of knowledge, eventually crystallized in their hearts into love for the man. They could, in other words, love Dr. Rice, even if they never had seen him. I know I can read over his letters to-day and frequently feel a quiver of admiration and esteem, for which I know no better term than love, course through my heart, and what is true of my case is no doubt true of the feelings of others towards him. It is my opinion that this element in a man savors of greatness, for I believe that most great men possessed it, and most men that possess it were and are great. Among such lives my mind places that of Dr. Charles Rice, and I believe the United States Pharmacopœial Convention honors itself when it honors and perpetuates his memory.

> "His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed up in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

ALFRED R. L. DOHME, PH.D.

"The greatness of the task which this quiet, unobtrusive, and modest man has, for over twenty years, been doing for us as a mere labor of love is so remarkable in its volume, utility, and general importance to human welfare that we venture to predict that the future historian of pharmacy will mark him

out as the most important pharmacist of his generation. To his genius we are indebted for the production of the model Pharmacopœia of the age; and to his determination and energy we must give credit for the multitude of valuable discoveries in pharmacy made by other hands under his guidance. Unknown, even to himself, he has been the central figure of a circle of mental influence that has encompassed the civilized world. His thoughts and his suggestions have, by virtue of their inherent forcefulness, been the ruling power in things pharmaceutical in the United States. The spell of his influence has controlled the actions of men in regions where even his name may be unknown. His unselfish spirit won for him honors and praise that, to his retiring disposition, often proved the reverse of the pleasurable surprises his friends intended they should be. He loved his books, he loved the work he was engaged in, and he loved study as few do."

DR. R. G. ECCLES.

"He achieved the true greatness described by the poet:

"'That man is great, and he alone
Who serves a greatness not his own,
For neither praise nor pelf;
Content to know and be unknown,
Whole in himself.'"

DR. O. A. WALL.

"'A sacred burden is this life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly.
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.'

—FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

"As we observed the manner and method of the life of Dr. Charles Rice, we came to believe that he must be actuated by some such high ideal as expressed in the words quoted.

His serious, straightforward, kindly manner convinced one at once of his sincerity and inspired immediate respect and confidence.

" Further acquaintance deepened these sentiments and led one to cherish the highest admiration for him. Modest in self-estimate and generous in his measure of others, courteous and kindly in his attitude towards every one, liberal-minded and enterprising yet judiciously conservative, strong in conviction and persistent in right of opinion, his strength of character irresistibly led his associates to do their best.

" Inheritance, early training, discipline, and environment freed him from the harassment of the commercial spirit and enabled him to consistently follow his inclinations in the line of study and research, and his great acquirements were generously employed for the good of others instead of being narrowly used for self-advancement.

" My own acquaintance with him is probably typical of that of others. At a convention in Washington he sat by me and engaged in conversation upon the Pharmacopœia, insisting that a more active personal interest should be shown in its revision. He extended an invitation to visit him at Bellevue Hospital, which was accepted. There I learned that all the papers sent out to the Committee and others whom he had interested were personally written and copied. The vast amount of detail performed, the patience with the vexatious delays and shortcomings of correspondents, the hearty appreciation of all honest effort, aroused an interest and impressed me with a sense of his self-sacrificing devotion. I realized that to his untiring energy, close application, wise judgment, and executive ability we were indebted for the commanding place held by the United States Pharmacopœia.

" Dr. Rice passed away in the fulness of his powers, and while we all felt he could not be spared, we should be grateful

that it was the great good fortune of American Pharmacy to have had such an able exponent. His work was so well and thoroughly done that he opened up a broad and luminous path for subsequent workers to follow."

PROF. E. L. PATCH.

"My impression is that Dr. Rice is another life sacrificed for the love of his work. He was exceedingly modest, yet broad-minded and charitable."

DR. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

"With his educational qualification, his versatility, his industry, his careful observation, and skilful diplomacy learned from experience with the great political machine of which he was, though perhaps an insignificant, yet indispensable part, he directed the work with a master-hand, despite the vicissitudes of political fortune.

"Dr. Rice was an indefatigable worker—the laboratory at Bellevue was at once his life, his pleasure, his inspiration; he never "the primrose path of dalliance trod," but simply worked to make himself useful. How many of the younger generation of pharmacists owe their inspiration to the unselfish labors of Dr. Rice and Dr. Squibb? How many of the large medical commercial interests have gained through advice given freely and affording fully as much pleasure to the giver as to the recipient? What Dr. Rice did not know, few men were more competent to hunt down than he,—in truth, digging out facts buried in forgotten tomes was his "strong hold," fortified by his knowledge of languages and books and their value and use for reference. Through this he commanded the literature of the world, as when, for instance, he elucidated the origin of the term "elixir" for Professor Lloyd's book, tracing its evolution from the Arabic, or when he submitted a summary of the

status of some question before the Revision Committee from all the pharmacopœias, from Helvetia to the Island Empire of the Orient.

"In Dr. Rice high intelligence was united to a gentle but firm, charitable disposition, inspired by a truly scientific spirit dominated by an unselfish devotion to his calling and his fellows. While never robust, he stuck to his post to the last, preferring that his life should go out as he had lived it—doing his duty as he saw it. He may well have said with Cicero:

"'Neque me vixisse pœnitet: quoniam ita vixi, ut non frustra me natum existimem: et ex vita ita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo.'"

PROF. C. S. N. HALLBERG.

"Being far away from my present home, from my literary and memorial documents, as well as too much under the unforeseen and saddening impression of the loss of so dear and noble a friend, I cannot for the present comply with your request by sending you some reminiscences of my many years' intimate intercourse with the deceased distinguished scholar and friend. Other contemporaries and friends nearer at home will amply respond to your generous endeavor and will testify to the noble character, the generous and forbearing qualities of heart and mind, the indefatigable industry, and the rare and comprehensive erudition and attainments of Dr. Charles Rice, of whose earlier period of life I know very little.

"His demise is an irreparable loss to pharmacy, particularly to compilatory pharmacopœial work. Considering his great abilities, his logical, systematic, and thorough methods of work, and his professional accomplishments, I doubt whether American pharmacy among its ranks will ever see his like again."

FRED. HOFFMANN, PH.D., BERLIN.

" For over twenty-five years it was my privilege to correspond with Dr. Charles Rice on subjects of mutual interest and importance. In the Lloyd Library is to be found a large volume of letters from Dr. Rice, covering a multitude of subjects, which will give to future students an idea of his versatility. Often we met and discussed matters that appealed to us, matters concerning men and the times, for our intimacy and friendship were such as to lead us, both in correspondence and interview, to pass often from technical, educational, and professional subjects, into political matters and affairs that concerned our country and our people. In this connection I may say that Dr. Rice was patriotic in the extreme. His letters on affairs of state were often long and remarkable. He was intensely concerned in good government and upright statesmanship.

" But much of this correspondence is sacred. Be it enough to state that possibly few friends of Dr. Rice were given greater tokens of confidence than came to me, and I deem it an exceptional privilege to briefly add a word in behalf of the memory of this remarkable man.

" Profoundly learned was he on subjects that astonished me when from him I sought information in apparently outside lines. This was probably the result of a remarkable keenness of observation, combined with methods of work which were typical of scientific system. Law and order were his rule. But of this his co-laborers of the Pharmacopœia can speak. His executive ability was a marvel. The heavy duties of his office, the affairs of the College of Pharmacy, the immense correspondence, seemed not to disturb him. Men concerned in these can best voice their praise of his methods.

" Dr. Rice was patient to the extreme in his endeavor to serve any one seeking knowledge. Often a question that could not be answered at the moment would be deferred, but never forgotten. A rare book desired of Dr. Rice would surely arrive

in due time, possibly, however, not until he had discovered it in a distant European country. And then it always came to the Lloyd Library as a donation. To show how he viewed these matters, I will state that while in Pittsburg (American Pharmaceutical meeting, 1885), I lamented that I could possibly never return his many favors, that my services for special work on the United States Pharmacopœia and elsewhere were trivial, when contrasted with his many offerings. Said he, 'You may not be able to return these favors to me, but you can return them to others.' A service done humanity at large was as one done to himself.

"Wonderful too was his patience with others, great his forgiveness. Once he called upon me to do the work of one whose duty had been sadly neglected, but no evidence of his trials in that direction were ever apparent.

"Faithful was he to a friend, and his personal indignation over a wrong done a friend was exhibited to me privately more than once. But of this I need not speak.

"A remarkable man, an upright man, was Dr. Rice. A philanthropist, a scholar, a patriot, was he, in every sense of the word. In every field of science he seemed to be at home. He deemed it a *privilege* to help his fellow-men. The cares of every man were his to lighten. Humanity was to him a field in which to serve. Self was but an instrument to be used for the good of all mankind. And never did Dr. Charles Rice abuse a trust. To the good of mankind, the education and elevation of mankind, his exemplary and unselfish life was devoted, and finally sacrificed. Pathetic is the simple sentence in one of his last letters to me, a letter written when the end was near: 'Lloyd, it would have been better had I heeded your appeal, and declined the chairmanship of the Pharmacopœia now in process of revision.' Alas! he saw too late that his strength could not carry that work to completion."

PROF. JOHN URI LLOYD.

New York, 1880. (5

as may not be accessible to You. Probably Your city does not possess a large scientific library where You may expect to find all important foreign periodicals.

The papers etc are the following:

Hartig Freiwilliges Bluten d. Hainbuche, Bot. Zeit. 53, 478

Hartig Verdunsten d. Zweigspitzen im unbelaubten Zustande Bot. Zeit. 261, 63

Hartig Über wässerige Ausscheidung aus d. Pflanzenblättern " 55, 911

Hartig Über d. Bewegung d. Saftes in den Holzpflanzen " 62, 63, 73

Hoffmann Über d. Organe der Saftströmung in d. Pflanzen " 50

" Über d. Saftwege in den Pflanzen " 50

You have probably Yourself consulted the more important English papers, such as

S. H. Woodward, On the Evaporation of Water from the Leaves. Philosoph. Trans. No. 253.

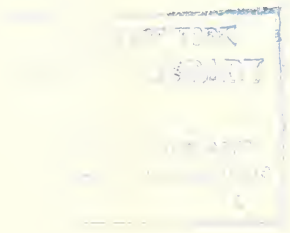
though, as to this particular one, I can only surmise that it may have some connection with the subject, as I quote it second-hand.

The "honey-dew", which is another thing altogether, probably is not a subject on which You require quotations of literature.

Please do not say "I will try and trouble You less in future". If all correspondents were to trouble me so pleasantly as You, I could congratulate myself. But this is not the case. So please repeat Your troubling operation as often as possible. I shall make bold and do the same.

Your sincere friend Charles Rice.

FAC-SIMILE OF PART OF LETTER FROM DOCTOR RICE TO HIS FRIEND, PROF. JOHN URI LLOYD



"He had not only a grasp of details, but knew when it was time to ignore them. He never ignored the rights of his committee members, yet he realized that indefinite discussion on the part of a committee doing its work by correspondence must prove fatal, and he cut it short when necessary. If he ever appeared autocratic, it was not for his own convenience or to make a display of his power, but for the good of the work to which he devoted so many years of his life. Of three revision committees Dr. Rice has been chairman. The two editions, the revision of which were directed by him, are the ones which gave to the United States Pharmacopœia a position among the very first among the pharmacopœias of the civilized world. The Pharmacopœias of 1880 and 1890 will stand as his twin monuments so long as scientific pharmacy is a factor in civilization. Though widely known and highly esteemed, Dr. Rice was but little known personally. For a number of years he no longer attended the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, mostly on the plea of arduous duties at the Bellevue Hospital. Those who knew him well, however, realized that there was a more potent reason for his absence. He could not attend a meeting without being made much of, and this he disliked. So he stayed away. As a result, many of the younger members of our National Association have known him but little or not at all personally. By those, however, who had the pleasure of knowing him, he was highly regarded as a friend and as a pharmacist. Though Dr. Rice's life was cut too short if measured by the number of years allotted to his old friend, Dr. Squibb, who preceded him by half a year, his life has been so full of work and usefulness that we should be thankful for its being spared above and beyond the hopes of many of us.

"While others who enjoyed popularity and wealth may soon be forgotten, if these distinctions be their sole merits,

the lifework of Dr. Rice will grow upon us as the history of our calling is being written more clearly. American pharmacy is in need of more such men as Dr. Rice. May he find many followers. If the worst feature of the evil that we do is that it continues to beget evil, the good that men do is no less contagious."

PROF. EDWARD KREMERS.

"I feel a sense of personal bereavement in his loss. I do not know of any one who can take his place. His amazing capacity for work, which was exact and scientific, work which was wisely directed and of permanent value to pharmacy, has always commanded my admiration. There was a charm in his personality that was enhanced by his extreme modesty. While it never was my privilege to be intimately associated with him, I knew enough of him to entertain for him the highest regard for his personal qualities, as I had for his scientific and literary attainments. In the deaths of Dr. Edward R. Squibb and Dr. Charles Rice, American pharmacy has sustained two grievous losses."

PROF. W. M. SEARBY.

"I only visited Dr. Rice and came to know him personally after the organization of the present Pharmacopœia Committee in 1900. I saw enough of him to enable me to appreciate the high opinion generally expressed with regard to his ability and unselfish work for the Pharmacopœia and to understand the reason for the affectionate regard in which he was so universally held."

PROF. SAMUEL P. SADTLER.

"In every epoch in the world's history some unselfish and indefatigable scientific laborer in the Lord's vineyard passes away with great honors, bestowed by a silent recogni-

tion from among his professional brethren throughout the world. One of the greatest of these was Dr. Charles Rice, who has passed away with the universal admiration and respect of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists. He has also won laurels in other fields of human activity, that have been recognized by sister scientific associations by granting honorary membership in their societies.

" He earned all this distinction, and it came to him without solicitation. A man of superior mental powers in the line of his studies, he was the most modest man I ever came in contact with in any walk of life. While never egotistic, he was always conscious of his intellectual attainments. He was the personification of integrity, whether in scientific work or the affairs of men.

" His talents were brilliant; his work will live after him. Pharmacy is under great obligations to his unceasing labors. A Colossus among his professional brethren, he has left an earthly reputation that will be lasting beyond this generation, and will stand for posterity, loftier, more towering, and more enduring than monuments of bronze or granite."

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

" It was my pleasure to consult Dr. Charles Rice on many matters of detail regarding educational work, and to seek his advice and direction regarding special investigations connected with the revision of the Pharmacopœia. Each and every interview was an inspiration which comes to one from personal contact with accomplished workers and with persons of great intellect.

" It was most amazing that Dr. Rice should have, with all his intellectual power, such power of oversight and such broad sympathetic interest in education and science. This

might be illustrated by numerous incidents in his life. But one I shall recall as having a personal connection.

"Upon the completion of Robinson's Latin Grammar—the work of a colleague in which I was interested—Dr. Rice wrote a personal letter to the author commending the work as marking an advancement in pharmacy, etc. When the new edition was about to be published Dr. Rice wrote a personal letter to the author (S. Robinson), enclosing a few suggestions for improvements, and arguments for these. The suggestions occupied quite a volume in itself. The author immediately urged upon Dr. Rice to accept pay for such valuable and complete work, but he replied, it was only a slight contribution, which he had taken great pleasure in preparing. This shows the able, generous, philanthropic character of the man, to which hundreds of others could doubtless testify."

PROF. L. E. SAYRE.

"It was my privilege and also my pleasure to be associated with Dr. Charles Rice during the publication of the first edition of the National Formulary, as well as upon the present Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia. Words are inadequate to express the admiration which I have had for his earnestness of purpose, his integrity of character, and his impartial methods of dealing with questions before the Committee. In his death the Committee of Revision has received a severe blow. I am sure that all feel that the Committee could have better spared any one than Dr. Rice."

PROF. A. B. STEVENS.

"I have known Dr. Charles Rice many years, and have always looked upon him as one of the foremost men connected with the professions of medicine and pharmacy in this country. He was a man of integrity and generosity, self-

sacrificing to a degree that was often painful to his friends. His mind was one of great clearness and force, and he was distinguished in more than one avenue of learning. As a philologist he had no superior, and as a linguist he was without a peer among the members of the pharmaceutical and medical professions of this country. My personal relations with him were always of the most agreeable nature, and his being taken away is a source of keen regret to me, as it must be to all his other associates and friends. On whose shoulders his mantle will fall I do not know, but I do not believe that we shall be able to find any one to fill his place so well as he has filled it. The death of Dr. Rice at this time, engaged as he was in the work as chairman of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia is a public calamity."

ALBERT E. EBERT, PH.M.

"His comprehensive grasp of great principles was only equalled by his wonderful mastery of infinite details. No question escaped him, whether it was a complex chemical problem or the trifling inquiry born of inattention. All applicants found in him a sympathetic and an appreciative listener.

"In Dr. Charles Rice pharmacy loses one of her brightest gems, medicine a most serviceable aid, and his colleagues an example of truth, patience, and unselfish devotion. He unfurled no banner, subscribed to no creed; he saw his duty to his fellow-men and did it."

W. S. THOMPSON, PH.G.

"Charles Rice might have filled many parts. He was content with one part, content to be one of the workers in the world. Such I quickly recognized him to be,—such he

continued through all the intervening years,—such he was when the end came.

"Some men act their parts. Charles Rice lived his, lived it as naturally as an oak-tree lives its life. The story of his life is written in the annals of pharmacy. He dignified and ennobled human nature,—he honored pharmacy. The world is richer for his having lived, poorer for his having died. He gave to the world all he had—his life; he asked from it so little,—only the chance to work for it."

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

"During the twenty years that I knew Dr. Charles Rice, mainly because of his activity in pharmacopœial work, I was impressed with his scholarly attainments, his executive ability, and his remarkable capacity for work. On the occasions which I have met him I found him an approachable man, and one who in his intercourse with men was most careful of the rights of others and thoughtfully considerate of their opinions, however much they might be at variance with his own."

PROF. J. M. GOOD.

"The death of Dr. Rice is a loss to pharmacy that will long be felt. Those associated with him in pharmacopœial revision can best appreciate how great is that loss. His mind was a wonderful storehouse of knowledge, and his heart was as full of kindness. His spirit of self-sacrifice was marked, and undoubtedly occasioned his death. He made a friend of every acquaintance, and an admirer of every friend."

PROF. WILLIS G. GREGORY.

"I knew him intimately for the past thirty years, and the longer I knew him the stronger grew our friendship. A more astute, yet unassuming man was hard to find. He was

kind-hearted, generous, and always ready and willing to assist those in need of aid, either professionally or otherwise. The pharmaceutical world will miss him, as he possessed a store of knowledge unequalled by any, which he obtained by laboring indefatigably in making scientific researches and by being a close observer of results. As chairman of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia his work was highly appreciated by all. With a heart full of sadness I write these few lines of one of my dearest and best friends."

GEORGE W. KENNEDY.

"Alas! that a career so rich in usefulness, so exceptional in facile achievement, should have come abruptly to its close. No words seem adequate to characterize the admirable traits of our departed friend. In intellect, in tact, in executive ability, in strength of character, in the humility of greatness, in deference to the opinions of others, with no sacrifice of independence on his part, in amiability and warmth of personal feeling he equally commanded our admiration and our love. We mourn, and yet we feel it an honor that such a man should have been of our own profession."

DR. A. B. LYONS.

"It is enough to say of Dr. Rice—even if no more could be said, which is far from the truth—that the United States Pharmacopœia, which is everywhere conceded to be the best pharmacopœia extant, stands as a monument to his scholarship, judgment, and many-sided talent. The last two editions of this great work are the results of his genius. Others have assisted him in the direct work of revision; many are the capable men who have enriched the book by their learning and wisdom; numerous are the research workers who have contributed the results of their experiments; but the master

mind which has first inspired and directed the work of these men, and then co-ordinated it, is Dr. Charles Rice. He was qualified for this difficult position by a rare combination of the analytic and the sympathetic in his mental composition. A master of several languages, and a philologist of rare attainments, he brought to his pharmacopœial work a degree of scholarship which gave a literary accuracy and finish to the book which is one of its chief superiorities."

HARRY B. MASON.

"I knew Dr. Charles Rice for over twenty years. His learning, truly scientific spirit, tireless energy, and nobility of character marked him a strong and rare man. My association with him left me deeply indebted to him for many unusual acts of friendship such as no man can repay."

PROF. OSCAR OLDBERG.

"Pharmacy suffered a great and serious loss in the death of Dr. Charles Rice. To those who knew him the respect for his ability was only equalled by the affectionate regard entertained for his character and worth. His best monument is the memory of his noble qualities enshrined in the hearts of those who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

"The impression he made on me at our first meeting was that of profundity and modesty. Now, all modest men are not great men, but all truly great men are modest.

"The last time I saw Dr. Rice was on a pleasant August day in 1900, at the Astor House, New York, where a conference was held by some of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Pharmacopœial Convention. There were present Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, Dr. Charles Rice, and Mr. William S. Thompson, I accompanying the latter from Asbury Park.

"In expressing some hesitation about being present at a conference in which I was not authorized to take part, Dr. Rice most graciously insisted on my staying, saying, as an officer of the A. Ph. A. it was not only my privilege but my right to remain.

"Dr. Charles Rice, as chairman of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1880, blazed the way and laid the foundation for all subsequent revisions. He did for pharmacy in the arrangement of its text-book in the nineteenth century what Lavoisier did for chemistry in the eighteenth."

JOHN F. PATTON.

"My impressions of Dr. Charles Rice are all good. He may have had a wrong side to his nature, but if so I never saw it.

"We first met at the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, afterwards at the New York College of Pharmacy, and then at Bellevue Hospital.

"As my acquaintance with him and knowledge of him increased I learned more and more to respect him as a man, a worker, and a scientist, and to appreciate him as a friend.

"At his request, as chairman of the 1880 Revision Committee, I spent a week or two in the oil-fields of Pennsylvania, experimenting in an oil-refinery and moving around to find information relative to petrolatum that might be of value to the Committee. When I returned to New York, loaded down with specimens and full of enthusiasm as to the many facts that had come under my observation, and called at Bellevue Hospital to make my report in person to Dr. Rice, I hesitated as to occupying so much of his valuable time as I desired, but a very few moments served to dispel all hesitation on my part. He was more enthusiastic, by far, than myself, and would not

let me go until he had learned everything that I could tell him of my experiences, and he wanted samples of every specimen in my collection.

"That day with Charles Rice will ever remain in my memory as a red-letter day.

"One of the most pleasant of my associations with Dr. Rice was during the years in which I was making a specialty of collecting pharmaceutical books. He became almost as deeply interested in it as I was myself. He kept in his possession a full catalogue of my library, that he might know what books were needed, and he made special efforts to keep himself acquainted with the many book sales in European cities, for my benefit. His broad knowledge of languages made his work peculiarly valuable to me, and to his research I owe hundreds of books that otherwise I could not have obtained.

"Dr. Charles Rice's immense power for systematic work, his extreme modesty and great kindliness of heart, ever ready to help in all ways that he could, made him a rare man and one who was highly prized as a friend, and respected and admired as a man."

S. A. D. Sheppard, Ph.G.

"Words fail to express the overwhelming feeling of sadness which I experienced at the news of the death of our friend Dr. Charles Rice. He was a man of superior intellectual faculties in many respects; his working capacity was phenomenal; his modesty, his simplicity in tastes and mode of living, his sterling qualities, are all characteristics but rarely equalled. Above all, he was a true man and a true friend in the best and fullest meaning of these words. Most justifiably we may say, The world would be better off if we had more men like Dr. Charles Rice."

Prof. W. Simon.

" There were certain traits in Dr. Charles Rice's character that impressed me, which I have not seen mentioned in print. They seem to me worthy of remembrance. My acquaintance with Dr. Rice began in 1891, and I recall distinctly with what a courtly air he received my aunt and myself as I presented my letter of introduction from Professor Sayre.

" Turning to my note-book in which I keep biographical material, I find these sentences recorded from a conversation I had with Mrs. Willard, who was for a number of years the superintendent of one of the Nurses' Training-Schools at Bellevue Hospital.

" ' It as a common saying at Bellevue that Dr. Rice was never seen to smile. He was always most kind and courteous, but beyond his business relations, he had no others with those about the hospital. He was devoted to the books in his library, the inside of which room no woman about the hospital had ever seen. Only the members of his staff were admitted to that sacred place. He was cordially admired and respected by every one who saw him, and never in any relation was a word or breath heard to his discredit.'

" He loved cleanliness and hated disorder. This was apparent in the perfect neatness of his attire, in every word that he said, and in every work that he undertook. So the immaculate whiteness of Dr. Rice's shirt-front, collar, and necktie, which were never disarranged, whatever time one might happen upon him in his office, had a pervasive effect that made clean and sweet not only the immediate present which one could see, but his whole past, about which he was so reticent.

" I think Dr. Rice generally worked in his laboratory with his coat off, but he never failed to pay a woman the courtesy of putting it on, as soon as he recognized her presence. Going to his office without previous arrangement one exceedingly warm August morning, I remember that I found him nailing

boxes, which in some emergency seemed to require everybody's service. On catching sight of me, as soon as his attention had been arrested from his work by an exclamation of amusement from the others, he called for his coat at once and put it on, when, presto! he looked as carefully attired as he does in the picture at the beginning of this memoir.

"Courtliness of manner, deference to womanhood, perfect neatness of appearance, and a passion for good order do not of themselves make such a personality as has been described so sympathetically and often so eloquently in the foregoing pages, but they are the fertile soil out of which lovable virtues and soul-stirring deeds without number may grow.

"Some one has asked in these pages whether that about which he was writing in Dr. Rice's character were not 'almost an element of greatness.' May I not say to him, in conclusion, Turn the question another way and ask, 'Do I not feel a general stimulus from his life and work along the whole line of my being?' If he do that, he will perceive the right answer without any doubt. Sidney Lanier has well expressed this thought when he said, 'The general stimulus along the line of one's whole nature is the only true benefit of contact with the great.'"

ADELAIDE RUDOLPH.

"I know of no man who can replace him, and although we must believe that a Wise Providence knows best, I cannot help feeling that any one of us might better be spared. I regret very much that words fail me in expressing as deeply as I would wish my high appreciation of this untiring, unselfish worker for the advancement of true scientific knowledge, especially in the line of pharmacy; but I feel confident that no one can rightly refute the statement that the world has been better and richer for his having lived in it."

DR. E. H. SQUIBB.

" Modesty was the ruling trait which first impressed you when meeting Dr. Charles Rice. You soon learned that firmness was well developed and system carried to an extraordinary degree. Withal he had great charity for human weaknesses in others, and always gave due attention to the opinions of those with whom he was associated. He had, however, a way of carrying out his own ideas in a manner which gave no offence; in fact, he often convinced others that, after all, his way was the best.

" He accurately weighed his associates in the balance, and with an analytical mind dissected them, separating for use those abilities which would contribute to the general work under his supervision. He firmly believed in the old saying that if you want anything done well, do it yourself. As an example, the millions of words and thousands of sheets required in the pharmacopœial revision work were written by the doctor's own hand and hectographed by himself. He prepared the first catalogue of the library of the New York College of Pharmacy, and had his own library in an exceptionally convenient form.

" Those who read character in an autograph would find in Dr. Rice's legible handwriting evidence of a firm, even disposition. The graceful curves made by his pen were as pleasing to the eye as the thoughts they conveyed were clear to the mind. He was a rapid penman, and felt averse to the typewriter. His autograph letters are familiar to hundreds who never saw his face, and many of them are now preserved among cherished documents of this kind.

" The life of Dr. Charles Rice was extinguished at a time when the pharmaceutical and medical world was becoming cognizant of his exceptional value to the art that heals. By the exercise of indomitable energy and the judicious use of every moment of time he produced results which were an honor

to his well-trained mind. His life did not decay, but went out like a powerful search-light suddenly extinguished while in useful service. Charles Rice fully realized that 'time wasted is existed, used is life.'

"We speak of Dr. Rice as dead. He lived so quietly and so much alone that only a very few knew him personally. But the profession for which he labored felt the influence of his work, and as this still continues to mould the course of pharmacopœial affairs, we are loath to say that he is really dead."

PROF. H. M. WHELPLEY.

"There never lived a gentler, stronger, manlier man."

F. B. KILMER.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION

The Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention deeply mourns with the entire pharmaceutical profession of the land the loss of its late colleague and Revision Committee Chairman, Dr. Charles Rice.

For over twenty years, Dr. Rice labored indefatigably, uninterruptedly, and totally regardless of his own interest or health for the pharmaceutical profession of the United States.

A more conscientious, unselfish, and considerate man for the position he filled could not have been found, and it may truly be said that his loss is a calamity to pharmacy.

Dr. Rice endeared himself to all that were favored with his acquaintance, by his pronounced modesty and courtesy, and for a man who possessed his attainments, it was remarkable how little he pushed himself into prominence, or asserted the position that was conceded to be his by all who knew him. To those that knew him well, he was more than a

friend, for there was that feeling attached to all relations with and thoughts of him, that was very closely akin to love, if indeed it might not actually be termed by that name.

His death for years to come will leave a distinct void in the hearts of all those who were proud to be called his friends, and almost as pronounced a vacancy in the list of the active workers for the welfare and advancement of pharmacy.

The magnitude of the loss to the United States Pharmacopœia, which the deceased did so much to elevate to its present pre-eminent position among the pharmacopœias of the world, cannot be expressed in words, and in this loss the entire pharmaceutical world mourns with us.

The greatest and sole consolation that remains with us is the hope that his ever-memorable and noble example may serve as a goal and a stimulus for others to emulate and to follow.

Charles E. Dohme,
S. A. D. Sheppard,
A. E. Ebert,
Committee.

May 30, 1901.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Resolved, That the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, while joining in the general mourning on account of the decease of Dr. Charles Rice, deeply realize the loss which our College has sustained in the stilling of his active hands, which were ever working for the benefit of this institution, with which he had been connected for more than thirty-three years;

Resolved, That we commend his example to the rising generation of pharmacists, to whom his active life spent in

constant and unselfish labors for the advancement of his profession, should be an inspiration;

Resolved, That in respectful and loving memory of our late distinguished associate and friend, the above minute of his life and work and these resolutions be spread in full on our records.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOS. F. MAIN,
CHAS. F. SCHLEUSSNERR,
GUSTAVUS BALSER,
EWEN MCINTYRE,
G. RAMSPERGER.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

At the annual meeting of the National College of Pharmacy of Washington, D. C., held May 14, 1901, the trustees were informed of the death of Dr. Charles Rice, and a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The following were adopted:

"In the death of Dr. Charles Rice the National College of Pharmacy recognizes a national loss. He gave the best years of his life to the study of materia medica and its allied sciences, and by his intellect and accuracy has won a place apart among American pharmacists. Those who knew him personally testify to the unfailing kindness, charity, and courtesy that characterized his intercourse with his colleagues.

To his friends and relatives the National College of Pharmacy and the undersigned committee extend their deepest sympathy.

(Signed) W. S. THOMPSON.
CHAS. B. CAMPBELL.
SAMUEL WAGGAMAN.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO CHARLES RICE, PH.D.

On the afternoon of July 7, 1903, in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, the monument erected by the friends and colleagues of Dr. Charles Rice was unveiled. The Committee of Revision and Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, the German Apothecaries' Society, Bellevue Hospital, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and his medical and literary friends were all represented. The ceremonies opened with the singing of an appropriate hymn by a male quartette, after which the Rev. St. George Young, chaplain of Bellevue Hospital, after a short prayer, pronounced a touching eulogy upon the life of Dr. Rice, of whom he spoke as a leader in science, and an exemplar of patient fortitude, self-sacrifice, and truth.

Joseph P. Remington followed, expressing regret at the illness of the chairman of the Memorial Committee, and giving to the assembled friends an account of the inception and development of the movement among the friends of Dr. Rice, to provide this means of perpetuating his memory. He closed with a tribute expressive of the virtues of our fallen chief.

Dr. Virgil Coblentz, in a few well-chosen sentences on behalf of his associates and himself, Dr. R. W. Wilcox and Charles E. Dohme, of the Monument Committee, detailed the work of this Committee, and then formally transferred the monument to the General Memorial Committee. At the close of his remarks, the white linen shroud was removed, and the monument, in its classic beauty, stood revealed. At this moment, the interest of the assembled friends was intense, and every one was impressed with the appropriateness of the memorial.

Charles E. Dohme, chairman of the Board of Trustees, then spoke of the work of Dr. Rice in connection with the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, which, he said, extended over three revisions of the work,—the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.

Ewen McIntyre, Honorary President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, dwelt particularly upon the personal character of Charles Rice, alluding to his kindly temperament and willingness to help his fellows in every condition of life. He spoke of his great work for the College, and the irreparable loss that pharmacy has sustained through his decease.

Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, ex-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased on behalf of the pharmacists of the West. He spoke of his influence and example, which would be a lasting monument to American pharmacists in the West as well as in the East.

The Rev. St. George Young closed this part of the ceremonies by giving an account of the religious life of Charles Rice, after which the quartette sang part of Ode XXII. of the First Book of Horace, in the original Latin set to music, the words of which are here reproduced:

INTEGER VITÆ

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,
Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra;

Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,
Sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes:

CHARLES RICE PH.D
BORN OCTOBER 4 1841
DIED MAY 13 1901
Erected by his friends in grateful appreciation of
his eminent services to medicine and pharmacy
·RICE·

MONUMENT TO DR. RICE, WOODLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK

LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
Fugit inermem.

After the singing, the friends slowly wended their way homeward, but the scene made an impression upon all which will never be effaced.

The monument is made of finely-grained Barre granite, is oblong in shape, rectangular, the base being 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 11 in.; the height is 5 ft. 8 in. The highly polished front panel bears this simple inscription:

CHARLES RICE, PH.D.

Born October 4, 1841.

Died May 13, 1901.

Erected by his friends in grateful appreciation of his eminent services to medicine and pharmacy.

RICE

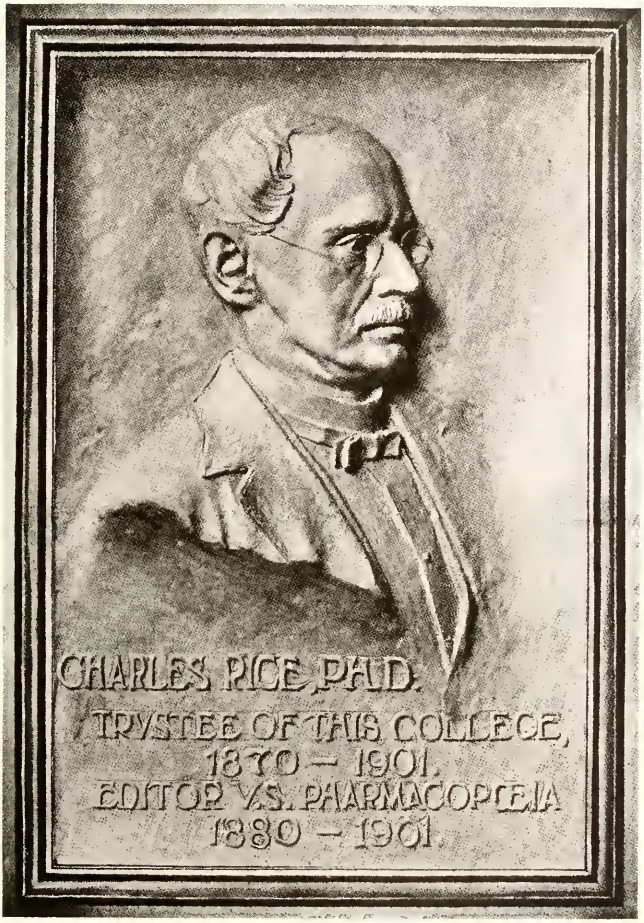
The die has a torris mould around the lower edge, and a Greek key border around the top. On the back of the die are two polished panels, separated by a wreath and an inverted torch, both carved in bold relief. In the interior of the base of the monument was placed a copper box, containing a translation of the oldest of the Hindu poems, the Mahabharata, the work of Miss Adelaide Rudolph, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was one of Dr. Rice's Sanskrit pupils. The box also contains a statement of the objects of the memorial, the names of the Memorial and Monument Committees, and a list of the subscribers to the Rice Memorial Fund.

THE RICE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

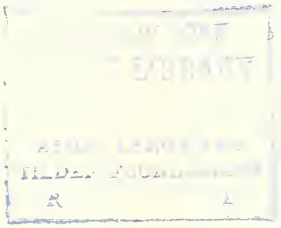
A joint committee was appointed by the Chairman of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia on June 26, 1901, to report to the Board of Trustees and Committee of Revision upon a suitable plan for honoring the memory of Dr. Charles Rice. This committee consisted of Prof. Henry Kraemer, chairman, Dr. E. H. Squibb, Albert E. Ebert, S. A. D. Sheppard, and Profs. C. Lewis Diehl, James M. Good, and Virgil Coblentz.

It was decided, after hearing the report of the committees, to erect a monument over Dr. Charles Rice's grave and to prepare a memoir, containing a biographical sketch of his life. On March 11, 1902, the Rice Memorial Committee—S. A. D. Sheppard, chairman, Dr. R. W. Wilcox, and Profs. Virgil Coblentz, Henry Kraemer, and James H. Beal—was appointed by the Chairman of the Committee of Revision to carry out the instructions of the joint committee. Mr. Charles E. Dohme and Prof. Joseph P. Remington, chairmen of the Board and Committee of Revision respectively, were added to the committee.

This committee decided to divide its work into two subcommittees,—one to have charge of the erection of the monument, Prof. Coblentz, chairman, Dr. Wilcox, and Mr. Charles E. Dohme; the other to prepare, publish, and distribute the memoir, Profs. Beal, Kraemer, and Remington. The former committee finished its labors, and the dedication exercises were held July 7, 1903. The committee having charge of the memoir found it difficult to collect the facts which are to be found within these covers, on account of the strong objections to publicity manifested by Dr. Rice during his lifetime, and it was only by diligent inquiry among his friends and acquaintances that any results were achieved.



BRONZE TABLET IN THE HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE



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